

The Constitution.

Entered as second class matter at the Atlanta post-office, December 11, 1879.

During the coming year—a year that will witness the progress and culmination of the most interesting political contest that has ever taken place in this country—every citizen and every thoughtful man will be compelled to rely upon the newspaper for information, and to get the latest news of the day.

At the present time, the Constitution is recognized, referred to and quoted from as the leading southern journal—the organ and vehicle of the best southern thought and opinion—and as being the most complete and reliable source of information for all parts of the country will be enlarged and supplemented. The Constitution is both chronicler and commentator. Its editorial opinions, its contributions to the field of current discussion, its humorous and satirical paragraphs, are copied from one end of the country to the other. It is always to be found in the hands of the best and the most influential men of the South.

The WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is a carefully edited compendium of the news of the week and contains the best and freshest material to be found in any other weekly from a daily office. Its news and miscellaneous contents are the freshest and its market report the latest.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

This, the best, the most complete and the most useful of southern agricultural journals is issued from the printing establishment of The Constitution. It is still edited by Mr. W. L. Jones, and is devoted to the interests of the farmer of the South. It is sent at reduced rates to subscribers of the WEEKLY CONSTITUTION.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Constitution, \$10.00 a year.
Weekly Constitution, \$2.50 a year.
Southern Cultivator, \$2.00 a year.
All payments in advance.

Atlanta, Ga., January 31, 1880.

The third-term boom has encountered the usual common sense of the people, and the Tilden boom has struck the Kelly rock, and both are now beginning to wane. The opportunity of the dark horses is now at hand.

The Macon Telegraph asks, what of the Central railroad contract? Its answer came promptly and correctly, "simply nothing." It had been rescinded the day before, and our esteemed contemporary wrote better than he knew.

It should not be forgotten that the price of THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION to clubs of twenty is \$1 a year, postage prepaid. It is a mammoth sheet, filled with the cream of the daily edition. We believe it is the best weekly for the money that a Georgian can subscribe for. It should have a circulation of 20,000 copies, and if its merits were known throughout the state, it would have that number before the first of May.

GENERAL MAHONE'S political status is so poorly defined that even in his own state people are puzzled by sensational statements of his departure, with leg and baggage, for the radical camp. The Virginians do not seem to enjoy the possession of a representative who belongs to neither of the two great parties into which the country is divided. They prefer now something positive, somebody who will not court votes from both parties. Experience is a good teacher.

There is one comfort about the Vorhees exodus investigating committee, and that is that if the more ignorant of the negroes once get it into their heads that it is part of an attempt by the democrats to interfere with the movement, neither persuasion nor the testimony of returned victims will prevent wholesale emigration. In the meantime, reflecting people at the south are galled by the persistent rasing attitude. Their regard for the negro will prevent them from urging him to flee to the misery and destitution that await him at the north, while their knowledge that the reduction of the colored population in this section is insignificant dimensions will be the means of adding to our prosperity, will prompt them to become really interested in the success of the movement. Fortunately, matters are taking such a turn that a show of opposition to the movement on the part of the southern people will be sufficient to add several warm degrees to the fever; and even in Georgia, where there is a tax upon emigrant agents, there may be necessary to close our eyes to secret meetings and the organization of secret societies. Candidly, we wish the friends of the negro to want more in the south for another, and a better class of population. It is essential to our future prosperity that the vast resources of this section be developed to their fullest extent, and this will never happen while capital and the right kind of labor are kept at a distance by the presence of the colored people. This is a selfish view, to be sure, but all progress and all prosperity are more or less based on selfishness. An exodus of the negroes from Georgia would temporarily embarrass our planting interests, but not to such an extent as might, at first thought, seem probable. We are a wonderfully recuperative people, even when all the disadvantages seem to be on our side, but in this instance, the disadvantages would be merely momentary. Thrifty laborers at the north and in Europe stand ready to take the place of the negroes whenever they retire. Under these circumstances, we must be pardoned for expressing a lively desire to give the north and the west the full benefits of the acquisition of the colored people. Nor need the editor of the New York Tribune trouble himself by inquiring who will do the work at the south. It is sufficient for him to know that the work will be done.

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An Interesting View.

The amendments engraved upon the constitution during the terrible period of reconstruction appear to have been provisionally invested with the peculiar quality of being upon which no one can count. Upon various occasions since they have been declared a part of the organic law they have contributed to the confusion of their republican inventors, and it is now claimed that the express terms of one of them will stand in the way of the successful inauguration of the fraud by which it is proposed to turn over the electoral vote of New York state to Mr. Conkling, or the republican candidate for president, and if the legislature of that state persists in its present purpose to establish the district system of choosing electors, the violation of the constitution may result in throwing out the entire electoral vote of the state in the final count. The amendment provides that "when the right to vote for president and vice-president is given to the male inhabitants of any state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any manner 'abridged, except for the participation 'in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced 'in the proportion which the number 'of such male citizens shall bear to 'the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.'"

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There is a preacher in Connecticut named Hayden. Up to a comparatively recent date, he was unknown to the public, but one day a young girl was found dead in his neighborhood. She had been strangled with a cord, and with knowledge that the reduction of the colored population in this section is insignificant dimensions will be the means of adding to our prosperity, will prompt them to become really interested in the success of the movement. Fortunately, matters are taking such a turn that a show of opposition to the movement on the part of the southern people will be sufficient to add several warm degrees to the fever; and even in Georgia, where there is a tax upon emigrant agents, there may be necessary to close our eyes to secret meetings and the organization of secret societies. Candidly, we wish the friends of the negro to want more in the south for another, and a better class of population. It is essential to our future prosperity that the vast resources of this section be developed to their fullest extent, and this will never happen while capital and the right kind of labor are kept at a distance by the presence of the colored people. This is a selfish view, to be sure, but all progress and all prosperity are more or less based on selfishness. An exodus of the negroes from Georgia would temporarily embarrass our planting interests, but not to such an extent as might, at first thought, seem probable. We are a wonderfully recuperative people, even when all the disadvantages seem to be on our side, but in this instance, the disadvantages would be merely momentary. Thrifty laborers at the north and in Europe stand ready to take the place of the negroes whenever they retire. Under these circumstances, we must be pardoned for expressing a lively desire to give the north and the west the full benefits of the acquisition of the colored people. Nor need the editor of the New York Tribune trouble himself by inquiring who will do the work at the south. It is sufficient for him to know that the work will be done.

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his politics by slaying a young girl. But we cannot remember Mr. Hayden's recent article and paragraph in any issue of the theory of childlike innocence, and we are convinced that had the jury in his case been convinced of his designs upon the public, the members of that body would have returned a verdict instead of discrediting Mr. Hayden should refrain from any course of action calculated to arouse a desire for revenge in the bosom of the public.

A Brooklyn girl has frozen her ear. This would seem to be a contradiction of the rumor that Brooklyn girls use their ears as a cloak.

As THE CONSTITUTION has been quoted for the purpose of discrediting Mr. W. H. Smyth for appointment as superior of the census for the first district, we deem it just to him to say that while we would much prefer the present incumbent, we are not in a position to say that he is not a gentleman, and while we have disagreed with him politically often, yet we are forced to admit that he performed his duty as superior of the census in 1870 to the satisfaction of all our people. We have never heard his name questioned, and he is a gentleman. It is a pity that he is appointed we see no objection to Major Smyth.

The tendency in Texas is to find a man guilty of murder and then acquit him because he is a man of color. The old law prevailed that if a man of color was indicted for murder, the jury was to find him guilty, and while we have disagreed with him politically often, yet we are forced to admit that he performed his duty as superior of the census in 1870 to the satisfaction of all our people. We have never heard his name questioned, and he is a gentleman. It is a pity that he is appointed we see no objection to Major Smyth.

We publish a letter from Rev. T. J. Simmons in which he says he withdrew from the contest for superior. Mr. Simmons's first letter indicated a want of education, but we now admit that his second letter shows that he has since his first letter received a liberal education.

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So far as the newspapers are concerned, the increase of thirty-three per centum in the price of printing paper is a direct raid upon their profits that cannot be met by either an increase in the price of subscriptions or in the price of advertisements. Whenever they are compelled to meet it in that way, the duty upon paper and upon bleaching agents becomes a direct and most onerous tax upon the public as it is now upon the publishers. We do not believe that any material injury to some industry would cause it to raise its price, and we are sure that the duty upon paper should, instead of reducing, the duty on printing paper. Let the press of the south speak out in the matter, and urge congress to reform this business alibi.

An Interesting View.

The amendments engraved upon the constitution during the terrible period of reconstruction appear to have been provisionally invested with the peculiar quality of being upon which no one can count. Upon various occasions since they have been declared a part of the organic law they have contributed to the confusion of their republican inventors, and it is now claimed that the express terms of one of them will stand in the way of the successful inauguration of the fraud by which it is proposed to turn over the electoral vote of New York state to Mr. Conkling, or the republican candidate for president, and if the legislature of that state persists in its present purpose to establish the district system of choosing electors, the violation of the constitution may result in throwing out the entire electoral vote of the state in the final count. The amendment provides that "when the right to vote for president and vice-president is given to the male inhabitants of any state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any manner 'abridged, except for the participation 'in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced 'in the proportion which the number 'of such male citizens shall bear to 'the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.'"

Certainly it was not the purpose

of those who advocated the amendment to regulate the method of choosing electors, but such would seem to be its effect, and the right of the people to vote for electors is thus made a condition of a state's representation in the electoral college. The programme of the New York republicans to allow the people of a particular district to vote for a state elector, instead of for all the electors is clearly a violation of the constitution, and would no doubt be held by the supreme court, and would certainly give congress a valid excuse for throwing out the vote of New York altogether. We have not the remotest idea, however, that considerations of this sort will have any weight with the republicans in the New York legislature. Their programme has been carefully studied, and they will carry it out. They propose, by fair means or foul, to count the electoral vote of New York for the republican candidate, and their violation of the rights of the people and of the organic law will be indorsed and applauded by republicans everywhere.

The first balloon ascension in the United States was made on the 17th of May, 1793, by M. Blanchard. The event was witnessed by a large crowd of people, and a few years later, a new and improved method of ascent was introduced.

How California will vote. San Francisco Cal. No doubt the politicians of that state generally believe that California will vote at the next election for the republican candidate.

A Dream of California. The true civility of the south will never be known until the politicians of that state are no longer in power.

A Chance for Some New Congressmen. In a visit on the 10th inst. to the city of New York, a party of six gentlemen were captured, it is said, by a party of six gentlemen who were on duty at the city hall.

Better than a Circus. A campaign was made for a candidate who was in the habit of visiting the city of New York, and who was in the habit of visiting the city of New York.

In the Front Rank. A campaign was made for a candidate who was in the habit of visiting the city of New York, and who was in the habit of visiting the city of New York.

How Marriage is Done. A campaign was made for a candidate who was in the habit of visiting the city of New York, and who was in the habit of visiting the city of New York.

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ENGINES AND BOILERS

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALES. February 1880.—Will be sold, before the courthouse door, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in February, 1880, within the legal hours of sale, the following property to-wit:

The following tract or parcel of land lying partly in the city of Atlanta, bounded west by Hamphreys street, north by Glenn street and adjoining the property of Burke, Bender, R. C. Bishop, and the Georgia Southern and Atlantic railroad company, containing eighty-six in the fourteenth district of Georgia, Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., and containing twenty-seven acres, more or less; also the one-half undivided interest on this

Following property: A lot in the city of Atlanta fronting one hundred and five feet on the east side of Bolton street, and running back the same width east four hundred and ten feet to Brazier street, bounded south by Richards and Robinson and north by W. J. McGill and C. M. Turner, being part of city lots 17 and 18, laid out of original land, lot number 33, in the 14th district of the original city of Atlanta, now in De Kalb county, Georgia; levied on as property of Joel D. Sims to satisfy a *fi. fa.* issued from the inferior court of Fulton county, in favor of Pleasant H. Whitaker vs. Joel D. Sims, maker, and Samuel E. Hannon, endorser. Levy made by former deputy sheriff, C. W. Wells, June 6th 1890.

Also, at the same time and place, two hundred and

Also at the same time and place, 1 cracker, 1 grinder, 1 miller and 1 shaker, levied on the property of S. W. Bullock under a B. B. Bullock vs. S. W. Bullock court in favor of Porter Bullock vs. S. W. Bullock. Property pointed out in B. B. Bullock vs. S. W. Bullock.

With district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., to-wit: Thirty-five acres, to be divided into two equal parts, each of twenty-two and a half acres, and twenty-four and thirty-four, and twenty-five acres of the northwest corner of lot number two hundred and seventeen, to be laid off so as to be as long as the square of the first named thirty-five acres south and wide enough to make the twenty-five acres. Laid out on as the property of the Fulton County, Georgia, from Fulton superior court in favor of Marion M. Daly vs. Felix A. Vaughn.

All that tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, between Fort and Hilliard streets, fronting on the east side of Fort street ninety feet and on the west side of Hilliard street ninety feet.

been lying between lots formerly owned by John
 R. Wallace and Samuel C. Butler known in plai-
 niff's carriers' survey as part of lot number eight and
 being the property decided by James Hitchens
 September 8, 1876. Levied on as the property of
 Hitchens and Bro., F. C. Hitchens and A. G.
 Hitchens to satisfy a \$1.00, issued from Fulton su-
 perior court in favor of Kayne, Spring, Dale
 Company vs. Hitchens and Brother, F. C. Hitches
 and A. G. Hitchens. Property pointed out to
 plaintiff's attorney.

J. A. LAWIE. W. A. WILSON, Sheriff.

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